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rejected. The Populists want all that he has and a part of all the remainder, but he does not wish to divide his own with those who have nothing and want nothing but bear and idleness.

HOW NOT TO INVESTIGATE.

The guarded way in which Chairman Gray gives out the testimony before the Sugar Trust investigating committee might be likened to the efforts of the captain of a ship to confine a fire to the hold by baling out the hatches and keeping the air out. Senator Gray has not had much experience as a censor of the press, but his legal training and Democratic instincts serve in good stead to tell him what to give out and what to suppress, and how to put the information furnished in the form least likely to hurt anybody or to impinge upon the courtesy of the Senate.

In the report of the proceedings yesterday it was stated that "Senator McPherson reiterated the statements he made recently on the floor of the Senate, that when it became apparent that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation he had instructed his brokers to cease all dealings in sugar stock in his name." Not another word about Senator McPherson's testimony. He is one of the Senators who is charged with having made a large sum of money speculating in sugar stocks. He admits that he had speculated in stocks, but says he stopped when he heard that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation. Now, he knew, and everybody knew, as soon as Mr. Cleveland was elected President that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation in one form or another. The Wilson bill, as originally introduced in the House, imposed a duty on sugar. This was more than six months ago, and sugar has been on the tapis ever since. Now, when did Senator McPherson first learn that sugar was to be made a subject of legislation, during what period did he speculate in sugar stocks, and when did he stop speculating in it? This is what the country would like to know, and it would like to know if he was questioned on these points. Dates are the essence of the case; was he asked to give any, or was he dismissed on his simple statement that he stopped speculating in sugar stock when it became apparent that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation?

Perhaps it was apparent to everybody else before it was to Senator McPherson. If he was making money by speculating in sugar stock, as has been charged, it may have taken him a long time to discover that it was really going to become a subject of legislation. Press censor Gray does not vouchsafe any information on these points.

The report goes on to say, "The committee also examined Senators Harris and Mills." Senator Harris did not know anything, and Senator Mills testified that Secretary Carlisle had given Mr. Havemeyer, head of the Sugar Trust, a letter of introduction to him, but that he had declined to receive the letter. This is a surprising piece of information. Why should the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it is to look out for the interests and revenues of the United States, give a letter to the head of the Sugar Trust, whose interests are opposed to those of the government, introducing him to a Senator known to be unfriendly to the Sugar Trust? Was Mr. Carlisle trying to help Mr. Havemeyer placate hostile Senators? Senator Caffery testified a few days ago that he was told that Mr. Havemeyer was not asked to see him, but he was not asked who told him so. Was it Mr. Carlisle? Senator Mills showed nerve in declining to receive a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury introducing the head of the Sugar Trust, and his action does him credit, but the public would like very much to know what was in the letter, whether Mr. Havemeyer presented it in person, and what passed between them on the subject. The committee does not seem to have made any effort to obtain these facts.

Following is the report of Secretary Carlisle's testimony:

Secretary Carlisle denied explicitly all charges made in Mr. Edwards' letter except one. This one was the assertion that while conferring with the committee on the subject of the sugar schedule, he used the figures, put a sugar schedule into shape, as he did other paragraphs in his bill. This, the Secretary said, he had no doubt that he had not made such a visit as that he was represented as making to the committee to demand that the sugar interest be cared for in the tariff bill because of the Democratic party's obligation to the Sugar Trust.

This carefully guarded statement shows that Mr. Carlisle, who is shown to have given Havemeyer a letter of introduction, did "put a sugar schedule into shape" for the committee. Was it the one in the Havemeyer-Gorman bill? It is something for Mr. Carlisle to have been forced to admit that he formulated "a sugar schedule," but it would be much more interesting to know what schedule it was. In the absence of further information the public will conclude that it was the schedule which largely increased the profits of the Sugar Trust, whose head Mr. Carlisle was favoring with letters of introduction to Senators.

Thus, although the hatches are batted down, smoke continues to pour through the crevices, indicating fire in the hold. The dribbles of information which the chairman of the committee gives out indicate that more is suppressed and that a much greater amount exists which the committee is careful not to elicit.

Hon. John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, who is being backed by Secretary Carlisle for superintendent of the coast survey, is a typical Kentucky politician. He made some money in the building business, which he afterwards lost, and then went into politics. He possesses no scientific or technical education, and is utterly unqualified for the position named, which is one of the most difficult in the government and which is now so ably filled by Professor Mendenhall, of this State.

The finishing touch was given to the administration's Hawaiian policy when thirty-five Senators declared on a yea and nay vote that it was not the policy of the American people. The vote embraced twenty-nine Democrats, twenty-four Republicans and two Populists. This puts an end to the royalists' hopes of intervention by the United States to restore the monarchy, and leaves Hawaii to work out its own destiny.

Nothing more has been heard of the "Mortified Mother" who carried an esteemed contemporary concerning a Journal article about five days ago. The Journal sincerely hopes that it hasn't proven fatal.

An enterprising concessionaire is exhibiting Sitting Bull at the Antwerp exhibition. Some bunco man has evidently given the managers a false story.

Some society woman is quoted as saying that the constant success of foreign courts

own destiny. For the present that will probably be an independent republic, but that the islands will ultimately be annexed by the United States is about as certain as anything can be in the future. It is so written in the book of manifest destiny.

Some years ago the Journal advocated the plan of securing a nonpartisan judiciary in Marion county. It now appears that the best lawyers of both parties have been talking the matter over and have decided to call a meeting of the entire bar of the county, and have the various aspirants for the judgeships appear and state their claims. Thereafter the attorneys would select one Republican and one Democrat, whose names will appear on both tickets, and one Republican and one Democrat whose names will appear on their party's ticket only. The bar would select the men best qualified for the positions, which would be to the advantage not only of those who have causes in courts, but for the entire community, which is always benefited by courts whose character and ability are respected.

The fact that Attorney-General Smith criticized the proclamation of Governor Matthews caused much sharp comment because it was unprecedented. If correctly reported the Governor administered a mild rebuff to the great fee-grabber when he said that "the Attorney-General must give himself no concern about the treasury." In the estimation of the Attorney-General State government is not sustained in Indiana to preserve order and enforce the laws, but to afford the Attorney-General opportunities to grab 12 per cent. fees until they make his compensation \$30,000 or even \$40,000 a year.

The American people could better afford to raise money enough by voluntary contribution to support all the coal miners in the country and their families in idleness for the next ten years than to admit the principle that any organized body of men have a right to stop trains and destroy property to make a strike effective.

CHANGES OF TONE.
Tasby—Did you demand an apology from Thompson?
Tasby—You just bet I did, and don't you forget it!

Tasby—Oh, by the way, did you get it?
Mudge—Why—er—no.

Strictly Private.
"Are you interested in questions of public interest?" began the long-haired passenger, getting himself ready for a long talk.

"Public interest," repeated his seatmate, looking at the first word. "I am a United States Senator, sir."

The Judge's Fault.
Police Judge—Aren't you ashamed of yourself? There can be no excuse on earth for a man who will take a razor and cut the wife of his bosom half to pieces with it.

Mr. Black—Why, Judge, when I first met that woman I said to myself that she was my father's girl, and I must except a couple of nights ago that she cut my father's head off.

Fair Play for Furniss.
Dr. S. A. Furniss, after a college course and being graduated second in a class of fifty by the Medical College of Indiana, appeared before the Board of Health for examination as an intern in the city.

Dr. Furniss passed a practical examination, standing third in one list and second in another, and thus won the position to which he has been assigned. Dr. Furniss is a colored man belonging to an excellent family, members of which have held honored positions of trust and honor in the city.

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barons, etc., in carrying American business to the matrimonial altar is largely due to the superior ability of the European women. There is a good deal of truth in her remarks. The American, in the wooing stage of his existence at least, regards woman as something divine. The European regards her as to be won—and wins.

The unfettered and undeolored Colonel Breckinridge says that he does not expect to get tired till the fight is won. There is no doubt that everyone else will be tired long before the Colonel is.

In addition to the regular issue of the Congressional Record the Journal is in receipt of a report of the proceedings of a sugar convention lately held in New Orleans.

Perhaps lumber was placed on the free list in recognition of the services of General Fry in his gallant fight for free bread.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.
A newspaper in southern Missouri is still running an advertisement of low rates to the world's fair.

Lottie Collins is going about on crutches in London and there is a rest on "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" for the present.

The mother of "General" Kelly, the "weaver," says that if his wife had any suspicion she would not let him go to him and keep him from roaming.

Rubenstien is giving his services either for charitable purposes or for purely inviolable ones. He has been called a "conservative" by the newspapers.

It is high time that strikers were taught that they have no more right than others, either singly or in mass, to disturb or molest people at work or destroy property, and that they will be held strictly to account for all violation of law—Goshen Times.

Miss Grace Chisholm, of Cambridge University, England; Miss Maltby, of Wellesley College, and Miss Mary F. Winston, of Chicago, have received special permission from the German government to enter the University of Göttingen, with the same privileges as the male students.

A little joke is related at the expense of Mrs. Belva Lockwood. When she was admitted to practice and was asked by Judge Drake to take the customary oath, she said: "I swear by the Bible, and I will live by the Bible as I see it."

The register of the marriage of the British Home Secretary to Miss Margaret Tennant was signed by only four persons—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Mr. Asquith.

The Princess Metternich the other day met a friend of former years in the Prater in Vienna, who asked, with frank solicitude, after her health. "Oh, I am well enough," said the Princess; "that is, for a woman of my age." "Fifty," was the reply, given without hesitation; "not much for a woman of my age."

Mouset-Sully tells the New York Herald that he has been sorely disappointed in the result of his American tour. He has accumulated a number of American dollars as souvenirs of his visit. Still, he is glad he came. He has found out what Americans are like, has made a host of new friends and has seen Niagara. His emotions there were exactly the same emotions he experienced on the Niagara River.

King Oscar of Sweden was in his young days one of the most accomplished tenors in Europe. He was fond of singing in private concerts at the houses of his friends, and might have, it is said, if he had not earned a livelihood, supplied the void caused by the retirement of Mario from the operatic stage.

On coming to the opera, Mr. Grover Cleveland, who was in the innermost home circle, to attend to the serious and parade duties of his citizenship.

When he was a poor boy in Ireland Thomas Nevin used to see Killen Castle every day. It was the biggest and most splendid building of the world. Now that he is a rich contractor in New Jersey he has bought Killen Castle from Arthur Plunket, Earl of Fingall, for \$200,000, and is going to live in it a part of the year.

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